EUROPE.

News by the Cable to Sunday, November 11.

A Spanish Insurrection Against Narvaez.

Arrival of American Colonists in the Holy Land.

PIRATE MURDERS IN CHINA.

Our London, Paris and Frankfort-on-the-Main Correspondence.

Political, Moral and National Profits of an Irish Election.

Paris in Preparation for the Exhibition.

Brussian Progress to Territorial Consolidation.

BY THE CABLE TO NOVEMBER IL

Another Insurrection—Is It the Beginning of the End ? PARIS, Nov. 11, 1866. on has broken out at Barcelona against the

ENGLAND.

THE HOLY LAND.

Arrival of a Colony of "Down East" Americans—The United States Ship Ticonderoga.

London, Nov. 11, 1866.

News has been received of the arrival of the bark

Wellie Chapin at Jaffa, from Jonesport, Me., with see hundred and fifty Americans, to colonize in Pales-The United States steamer Ticonderoga left Jaffa on

CHINA.

mericane Murdered by Pirates-Telegraph Concessions to Americans-A Typhoon-The Prench Squadron.

Prench Squadron.
London, Nov. 11, 1966.
The American brig Lubra was boarded by pirates on see coast of China (no date). The captain and two men

A United States company has got the consent of the superor of China to lay a cable from the Western Union Intension Company's lines on the north to Shanghae.

A fearful typhoon had occurred between Japan and hanghae. No disasters to the shipping, however, had

sen reported.

The French Admiral was awaiting the arrival of his quadron at Shanghae, in order to proceed to Corea.

AUSTRALASIA.

seed Duty on Gold Exports-The Harvest

The advices to hand from the Pacific state that it was spaced at Sydney, Australia, to levy a duty of a shilling

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market. London, Nov. 11, 1866.

The following are the closing prices of America scurities last (Saturday) evening:—

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11, 1866, The Anchor Line Company's steamship Iowa, from

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25, 1866. ce can now show her splendid scaports. She has 25 wave from the masts of her proudest vessels may rest assured, that such men as Duquesne and Duguay-Trouin ald still be found on the benches of French naval

impulse is backward in appreciation of other countries. France is not a cosmopolitan. She readily believes the incredible accounts of modern Mandevilles, loce not know the difference between Sanscrit and Dorman characters, neither does she care to know that a difference exists. Everyone speaks her language; she does not think it worth while to trouble her brains shout foreign idiom. In the middle of the nineteenth are about the clearest orthography in a modern tongue

contact with the genius of other nations, and it was deovery climate, and welcome the representatives of every government within its walls. This edifice will be surounded by others of less magnitude, though not per-mass of less importance. The crowned beeds of other mations will here easeemble in the greatest spiender of their different kingdoms, in attire of gold, purple and symme, and the pride of each country will be to impress the mation they visit with a due regard for their own greatest attainments, industry and humanizing influence, low come a few questions that each nation should place to go to Parliament. But the conviction of all who reflect upon these matters is, I am sorry to say, that they should each nation should place it searcely a shadow of hope that there will be a change for the better, for so long as an English legislation—before the place is accretion to their words, so long alreland has not a legislature of her own—there is no hope of things mending. The English people laugh at such a proposal, while the Irish do not stick to it and least to it.

There is at undenimals feeling of envious smulation in Rerope as regards ameries; and nations, when blinded by legiously, set as man do when thou afflicted. The slightest error phomological within the rappe of the sations will here assemble in the greatest splender of

equally respected.

THEATRICAL
Victorien Sardou's new piece at the Gymnase, "Nos
Bons Villagenis" is an immene attraction. The groun
of the Alcazar, Mile. Therers, has been suffering from a
throat aliment, which has thrown all her peculiar admirers into deep melancholy, but she is now recovering,
and will continue to inspire poets who are addicted to
the style of her favorite song, "La Fenne à Barbo."
Real Paris life is again awakening, and will offer subjects for interesting detail on the theatfickl, literary,
financial and fashiopable world.

ENGLAND.

CUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The election in the famous county of Tipperary is over, resulting in the success of the "liberal" candidate, who received the support of the Catholic clergy. The who received the support of the Canonic deepy. The discomfited candidate thought the government of Lord Derby should have a fair chance, since the distinguished gentleman at the head of it had promised something or other, and had impressed the mind of the defeated candidate, Mr. Waldron, with a conviction that he (the Premier) understood precisely the remedy needed for Ireland. of course, between the supporters of the rivals for Par-liamentary honors, and black eyes abounded. All these things and more will be detailed by others of your cor-respondents, and I have no desire to prolong a descrip-tion of the event, in so far as it is regarded as so much

But I do feel a strong desire to call attention to some of the facts connected with this thing, as being in them selves curious and exhibiting a strange system. Captain White, the member elect in place of the late Mr. Dillon, shrewdly made up his mind to run as a liberal, which when he gets into Parliament will, in all likelihood, support Mr. Bright, who is his turn will support Mr. Gladstone, a member of the present tory administration, pro-vided Mr. Gladstone will introduce an acceptable reform

port Mr. Bright, who is his turn will support Mr. Gladstone, a member of the present tory administration, provided Mr. Gladstone will introduce an acceptable reform bill. In so far, then, as the reform movement is concerned tories and liberale will stand together. But all this relates more particularly to England. How much of the great boon England now struggles for shell fell to Ireland's chare I do not pretend to know, and would like to know if any other man does. But taking the most favorable view of that point the difference between, the two candidates was wonderfully trilling in regard to practical utility. Ether is perfectly silling to support reform. But the priests are on one side, and there are stories of tenants being compelled, under landlord's threat; to vote on the other; a charge retoried on the priests, by the way. All bad and sad enough. We know how terrible a landlord's threat is in Ireland, as bad if not worse than that of an ejected tenant to a landlord. Then at the polls both parties meet, having previously made themselves ready if not annious for a row by an indulgence in the national beverage. One word from either side is enough, and at it they go, till the bludgeons of the police actite the dispute by smashing the heads of all the combatants, in a spirit of fair play and even-handed justice truly admirable.

Now what has the country of Tipperary or the country in sengral gained by this miserable election fight? And what has the country gained by the election of Captain White over Mr. Waddron? or what would it have gained by the election of the latter? Before Parliament meets, other tone of thousands of the population will have left the shores of Ireland forever, because there is no hope. Day by day, while that part Parliament sits, other thousands of acres shall be added to those new abandoned to sheep graing. And so from year to year, till the population which a few years ance was over eight minions, now reduced to land. The shall have divinied to so many thousands, and till the predicti

school books and Christian tracts from the Society of Foreign Missions. Those who lie dead and unburied on the sands or swamps of Orissa were the descendants of a conquering race which settled there and flourished, so that the population increased wonderfully—a sign, it is said, of national contentment and prosperity. It would be well worth while knowing what the British system of conducting colonial governments has done for that large, population, and how it would compare now with its condition one hundred years ago, or say in the days of Cilva. Happy those countrymen and women of the dead Oorias who sold themselves into semi-slavery in the West Indian colonies. Well, it is only another transition from greatness to oblivion, like many other "conquering races" that have flourished their allotted time in the world and then disappeared.

Statutes of evolusi reports.

The following is from a London morning paper:—"The salaries of the Judges are as follows, viz.:—Lords J.6,000; Vice Charellors. £5,000; Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. £5,000, and the other Judges, £5,000; Vice Charellors. £5,000, and the other Judges of both courts, £5,000; and the other Judges of both courts, £5,000, and the other Judges of both courts, £5,000, which I give you without any comment of mine, though it is a good text.

GERMANY.

OUR FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKPORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Oct. 24, 1866.

NEWS FROM BERLIN AND NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Our deputation has returned from Berlin and the new three unpaid members and two burgomasters. The courts of justice remain as they are. Two large villages, Bornheim and Bockinbeim, the last hitherto belonging

annexed to the town. the town, the latter to be administered by Prusca, which while the public debt remains to her charge. will bring yearly about 250,000 floring to the town ex-

Fauder, the editor of the Folk-bote, at München, who had been brought before the courts for libelling the commander of the Bavarian army, the old Prince Charles, has been acquitted, and the Prince has resigned his command, his incapacity and want of resolution having been clearly proved by the witnesses.

ARY RESULCIONS.

The disbandment of the Presslan army is fast progressing, and by an order of yesterday two hundred men out of every buttallion are to be dismissed; this brings the infantry to a peace establishment.

THE BUCKLO COVERNERS OF DARMSTART have cancelled the convention entered into in 1854 with the Bishop of Mayence. It was very unpopular and detrimental to progress, but hitherto the Chambers had remonstrated in vain; our old proverb, "Distress teaches to pray," is thereby flustrated.

IN SOUTH GERMANY

the Napoleonic phantom of a separate confederacy begins to dwindle more and more; common sense requires unity with the Northern Bund under Prussla, and no Frenchipprotectorate. Public opinion compels the governments to give up their spite and not to allow a line to be drawn between Northern and Southern Germany.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Our Bourse remans dull. Americans cannot raise

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Relations of the Great Powers to Greece—The Case in 18:27 as Differing from that of 1866.

[From the Paris Debats, Oct. 15.]

In intervening in the Eastern question in 1827 Europe was bold and innovating, as she attributed to the West the right of predication in the East. It was a new principle, but a legitimate one, founded on the one hand on the innontestable interest which Europe has in maistaing the security of the Mediterranean and preserving order on that sec—and being the right produmed by diplomacy in the treaty of the 6th of July, 1837, and founded, on the other hand, on religion, Justice and humanity—this last being the popular seutiment in Europe. If then the European reaserments of 1866 follow the examples of 1827, they will therefore conform to precedente authorized by long fractice—intervention in Greece, in the Egyptian question in 1840, in Syria is 1860—and they will not, either in fact or in law, be resolutionary liberators. They will apply the doctine of their predecessors and employ it with equal appropriateness. Let us not deceive ourseives; the present criss of the Eastern Christians is for the moment less extensive than those of 1821 and 1827. But it is as grave, it has even, if we look closely at it, a special character. There were hard and they with free form the producer and in the commence of the commercial classes with the commercial classes and mechanical classes and mechanical classes. the Eastern Christians is for the moment less extensive than those of 1821 and 1827. But it is as grave; it has even, if we look closely at it, a special character which renders it more grave. There were hard and malevolent minds in 1821 and 1827 who could not believe that the crisis caused by the Greek insurrection had in it any element of permanence. No one can believe that the present crisis, created by the insurrection in Candia, can have a leading and depisitive solution in the candia, can have a leading and depisitive solution in the minds, can have a leading and depisitive solution in the minds, can have a leading and depisitive solution in the minds and the minds of the Eastern Christians. They may be again vanquished and overcome if Europe remains indifferent, but their defeat will terminate nothing. As there will always be in the minds of the Christian East, once more reduced to slavery, a Hellenic kingdom, the independence of which is guaranteed by Europe (wide the circular of M. Drowyn is Lhuys of the 12th June, 1863), that independence will be a protest in favor of the liberation of the Christians, and an encouragement of their particula hopes, by the soit fact of its existence. The pacification of the East is therefore henceforth impossible, sace by the estrumehalment of the Christians or by the destruction of the Greek kingdom. Expedients and palitatives may be sought for before recourse is had to either of these extreme conclusions, but it will be necessary to choose between the completion or the destruction of the Work of 1827. Greece swept away altogether of a more extended Greece, the restoration of old Turkey or the decisive foundation of the Greek nationality, such is the problem which the results of the particular to the completion or the destruction of the Europe, and which the to bound to solve.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Sale of the Dake of Beaufort's Rustic to the

the press of the country that the change of the New York Agent will prove beneficial to the entire newspaper press. We have no interest not in harmony with the of newspaper interests, which should be identical over the country that the quality of the Association's news shall be improved and the expenses kept within proper limits. Let the press be a unit in this business, and all

SAML SINCLAIR, New York Tribune. W. C. PRIME, Journal of Commerce. M. S. BEACH, New York Sun.

New Haves, Nov. 11—12 P. M. ten Cook's livery stable in Meriden was burned forning. Loss \$5,000, partly insured.

CITY POLITICS.

The Tammany State Again Smashed-A Change of Base-The Chiefs Fortifying Against an Anticipated Waterloo Defeat-Against an Anticipated Waterloo Deleat-Breunan Withdraws from the Contest for the Comptrollership and Has His Eye on the Rich Placer in the Street Commissioner's Department—Judge Connolly the Probable Anti-Ring Candidate for the Finance De-

the heavy vote-17,000-which it polled for its two sure, he will not be slow to avail himself; and though as well as metale) that the ruined chiefs of ing to brave a quarrel, can step into the same cano and try one last desperate venture for ascendancy. The friends of Comptroller Brennan have been brought lection was practically fought in General Halpine'

ton—who would make a splendid run—and William C. Barrett.

AGRAYE QUESTION,
It is still a very grave question whether adhering to Judge Connolly might not be the best policy, as he has a certain capital of twenty thousand votes which cannot be taken away from him by any "machinery" whatever, and it simply suggests the question, can be command sufficient outside votes to elect him for there will not be over eighty thousand votes polled in the December contest, as the people are utterly disquated and sick of politics over the November fight; but on the whole, while giving the speculations upon both sides with defidity, indications favor Connolly as the democratic Union, republican and anti-ring candidate for the Comptrellership.

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS.

this State to sit in judgment on the condition of the

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1866.
Our Relations With Prussia.
ations with Pressia are being seriously con-

Chile and the Mexican Republic. There are indications that Chile and the liberal govern-ment of Mexico will immediately form a close alliance.

The quiet of the White House has remained undis-turbed to-day. Not an individual appeared with impor-tunities for an interview with the President, which is the afternoon the President took a ramble over the mained about two hours with the President. The visit State business, but was more of a social character. Such and official formalities may be laid aside for the enjoy-

others were very well pleased with the interview, the Mr. Spooner has withdrawn from the contest and recom-mended the President to appoint Mr. Spooner, who, therefore, has a clear field whenever a vacancy occurs. General Comegy, now supports that of Mr. Spooner.

manufactured in this country was exempt from taxation unless it was intended and used for ships and other yesused on a vessel, and other parts for various other pur-

that the law requiring monthly returns from brewers since the use of stamps has been adopted for the payment of the tax must be so administered that the stamp will be a production ad-ditional to those afforded by the old law, and not merely a substitute. He says:—To this end a monthly return

the Collector, and if not sufficient for the payment of the tax upon the quantity brewed and removed, an immediate investigation should be had.

Personal.

Major General Fry, late Provent Marshal General of the United States, sailed from New York on Saturday, 10th instant, in the steamer Arizona, for California, to enter upon his new and important field of duty, as Adjutant General of the military district of the Pacific, to which he has just been assigned by the Secretary of War.

Major General John A. Rawlinga, Chief of Staff, Colonel Ely S. Parker, Aid-de-Camp, and Captain John M. Dunn, of General Grant's staff, loft this evening fer Cincinnati, Ohio, to be present at the meeting of the Association of the Army of the Tennessee on the 16th.

to have printed instead of manuscript copies of patent cases prepared by the Superintendent of Public Printing, all the female clerks employed upon such work have

Patent Office Business.

The business of the Patent Office for the past week has been unusually large. The large of patents for the period ending November 20 will be two hundred and

of the Republic.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble at Indianapolis on Tuesday, November 20, instead of the 25th instant, as heretofore er-

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

Rapid Progress of the Work-Sait Lake City to be Reached by Rail in 1870—Cost of the Railrond, &c.

the read as completed and running to Cisco, a distance of ninety-four miles from Sacramento, reaching at that point an elevation of about sixty-one hundred feet above and 300 kegs of powder per day and 175 tons of steel drills, &c., expended.

A force of ten thousand men is now engaged in grading the next two sections, a large amount of money having already been expended on the same. The latour of grading is performed by Chinese laborers, who prove to be nearly equal to white men in such work, and without them it would have been impossible to have done the amount of work that has been done, as white men in sufficient numbers could not have been obtained.

THE RAILS

used are represented to be of the best quality of American iron, from twenty-four to twenty-eight feet long, weighing sixty pounds to the linear yard, except that portion of the same laid over the summit of the mountain, which weight sixty-xix pounds on the first seventy miles of the road east from Sarrameuto the wrought iron chairs were used, but hereafter their uses will be discontinued and the first plates substituted in their place in laying the sixty-six pound rail, which the company are now doing across the mountains.

The slight and ten inches and eight feet long, of redwood, which is equal to cedar for durability, and number two thousand four hundred to two thousand four hundred to two thousand four hundred and eighty per mile. The outwerts are all of granite or hard rock, except a few of hard burned bricks in the valley, where stone could not be procured. The summer was a substituted to the summit of granite or hard rock, except a few of hard burned bricks in the valley, where stone could not be procured. The summit of red is directness in such broken and mountainous country. The draining is ample and complete, and the road is well ballasted with gravel and broken rock.

The slighment is represented as being remarkable for its directness in such broken and mountainous country. The least radius of curvature is 7.17 feet, or ten degrees. The grades are processarily high to survocount the summit, which is obtained without any undustaining grades, the rise being constant. The highest grade used is the maximum subhorized by law, one pundred and shift miles, and there is no difficulty

material transported to Sacramento and San Francisco for building purposes. Thirty-five miles from Sacramento are found extensive mines of crystalized iron ore, and at Crystal Feak large beds of magnetic from have been discovered, the fuding valuable beds of bituminous coal, within two miles of the latter place. There are also extensive copper mines at Fea Vine Mountain, five miles from the road and one hundred and sixty miles from the water. It is evident that the road is being built through the best mining country yet discovered, since valuable mines of gold, dilver, copper, from and coal already have been and are being opened on the line, and the finest quarries of the different varieties of stone in the country are algoent to the same. The population of the country through which the road passes is increasing with great rapicity, and towns are springing up at all the stations along the route. The company have aircady purchased 20,000 tons of rails, ail of which they hope to be abin to have faid down in the year 1867.

ARMY BULLETIN.

in Washington.

MUSHERED OUT.

First Lieutenants E. B. Northup and J. L. Lott, Veteran Reserve corps.

GENERAL COURTS MARHAL.

A general order issued by General Sickies, commanding the Department of the South, amounces that the authority conferred by Act of Congress upon officers commanding separate brigades to convene general courts martial having ceased with the close of the war, announced by the President's proclamation, all proceedings of such courts martial are inoperative and void. All proceedings heretofore taken in such cases being without validity, the accused parties will be brought to trial before a court martial convened by the department commander is all instances in which further action is required for the maintenance of good order and military discipline

NAVY BULLETIN.

PROMOTIONS

OUT. 19—Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Wells, of the Shamokin, to Surgeon, to date from Oct. 9.

Oct. 20—Captain Airred Taylor, to Commodore, to date from Sept. 27.

Oct. 27.—Midebipman C. O. Allibone, of the Naval

Oct. 27.—Midebipman C. O. Allibona of the Naval Academy.

Neuvolatet mesmaneau.

Oct. 26.—Acting Energy A. Kalinaki, to date from October 28.

Commodore John Rodgers has been appointed to the command of the Beston Navy Yard, in the place of Admiral strangane, whose term of service has expered.

Commondore John Rodgers has been appointed to the command of the Beston Navy Yard, in the place of Admiral strangane, whose term of service has expered.

Commander G. W. Cooper, commanding the United States steamer Wincookt, reports to the Navy Department, unider date of October 31, the arrival of his vessel at Malantas, Cuba, after a cross in the variety of the Bahanas. Commander Cooper suiled on the 15th of October for the purpose of assesting what was reported to be an American ship sahore near Memory Rocks, Listic Bahanas. This vessel proved to be the English ship Lord Elgin, from Penescols, Florids, bound to Laverpool. The officers and grew had been taken off by a vessel bound to Key West.

At Alace an American bark had goine on shore, and all on board were lost. The English brig Raven had been captized at Great Stirrup Orag and driven achors. None to board had been saved.

On the 25d Commander Cooper stopped at Nassau, where, at the required of our Conseil at that place, fire American machinists were taken on board the Windowska or passage to Malantas, they having been wrocked in the bark Willis Ruck on the Bahamas. By an arrival at Nassau on the 27th of a schooner from Inagus accounts were received of the entire destruction of this activement on Turk's Island and the wrecking of their Hospitan.

THE RODGE TELEMEN STANKES STANKES COMMENS.

THE RODGE TELEMEN STANKES STANKES COMMENS.

HORACE GREELEY FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE. TO THE REITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is with feelings of pleasure that I read your very whose term expires this winter. This is a tribute welcredit upon the Hanain. Probably no one man has done more towards achieving the glorious result of the late elections throughout the North than Mr. Greeley. Its